

chopped meat, nor crumbs nor meal. Wishing to ascertain its identity exactly, I whistled the well-known "*wichity wichity*" tune of the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*). On hearing this tune, the bird though fully 50 feet away, flew toward me almost without hesitation till it perched within four feet of my lips. Having eyed me seriously for a while it withdrew to a little distance and soon lost interest in my whistling.

Thus identified, the bird must have been the Maryland Yellow-throat — a male in fall plumage, a dress which in any case I think I know accurately. Now the interest of this occurrence lies in the fact that the position of the ship (and the matter grew hourly worse while the bird staid aboard) was well to the eastward of a line drawn from Nova Scotia to any land on this side of the Atlantic, even Bermuda. And I do not suppose these warblers migrate direct from Newfoundland to Bermuda nor the West Indies. There had been no noticeable hard weather; the migrant was fresh; and I must conclude (with Mr. Brewster) that my Yellow-throat was a lost bird. It would be well to record all such instances of sheer error in migration. In this case the only point in doubt would be whether it was a young bird in its first attempt.—REGINALD C. ROBBINS, *Boston, Mass.*

**The Breeding of the Hermit Thrush on Martha's Vineyard Island.**—Mr. H. V. Greenough took on July 27, 1900, a female Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) near Tashmoo Lake, West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The bird was heard singing, and a number of others of its kind were seen, evidently of one family. The bird taken is in very worn breeding plumage. This is the first breeding record I believe for this island.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

**The Hermit Thrush on Martha's Vineyard, Mass.**—Apropos of Mr. Reginald Heber Howe's record of the Hermit Thrush on Martha's Vineyard the following may be of interest. In a list of birds read before the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, Feb. 2, 1899, the writer gave the Hermit Thrush as a summer resident on Martha's Vineyard. My first experience with this bird was in August, 1897, while camping on the western shore of Lake Tashmoo, a small brackish pond in the northern part of the island. Our camp was situated upon a small promontory which projects into the lake for about one hundred yards. Extending between this point and the shore is a cove-shaped marsh covered with sphagnum and freshened by numerous springs. On the side of the marsh near the shore the bank ascends abruptly for eight or ten feet and then slopes gradually back, at no place reaching a height of fifty feet. Covering the point and extending half a mile back from the shore is a grove of yellow pines. Here and there they have been cleared away, giving place to an undergrowth of bay, high bush huckleberry, and various species of oak. Further back from the shore the pines have so intergrown as to make it almost impenetrable. Bordering on these is an oak

growth which where it encroaches upon the pines makes a dense and well-shaded woods.

Early in the morning we would invariably find several Hermit Thrushes near the springs. Soon, however, they would retire to the deep woods whence we could hear their songs until late in the afternoon.

During each of the following summers I have made many trips to this locality, the earliest and latest dates being June 24 and September 27. Of all the days spent there I can only recall one instance, a dark cloudy day late in August, upon which I neither heard nor saw a Hermit Thrush.

Although the writer has never found a nest he has seen the young birds repeatedly and feels quite confident that at least three pairs nested there during the past summer.

So far my experience leads me to believe that this "boreal island," occupying less than one square mile, is the only spot where the Hermit Thrush nests on Martha's Vineyard.—HERBERT L. COGGINS, *Germantown, Pa.*

**Notes from Ontario.**—In 'The Auk' for October, 1898, I reported the finding of the nest and eggs of the Solitary Sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*) on Simcoe Island, Ontario. Since that time careful inquiry has revealed the fact that this bird is a constant summer resident about Kingston, and that it breeds pretty regularly is probable. This summer I spent a month (August) on the Petewawa River, a hundred and fifty miles north of Kingston. This river runs through an uninhabited district and rises in Algonquin Park, which is reserved by the Ontario Government for the protection of game. The whole of the southern branch of the Petewawa was investigated, and nearly everywhere the Solitary Sandpiper was encountered, singly, and in small flocks, the flocks consisting invariably of two parent birds and this season's young. On the 4th of August the young were more than half grown, and able to fly well. Although the Sandpipers were so easily approached in this unfrequented district, that it was a simple matter to identify them, still in order to leave no doubt, a specimen (adult) was taken from one of the flocks. No Spotted Sandpipers were seen.

The Petewawa district is extremely rich in Warblers, many of the rarer ones undoubtedly breeding there, but among the common birds it was interesting to find the Maryland Yellow-throat. A brood of Hermit Thrushes was seen, and the Great Horned Owl was extremely common.

Near Renfrew, ninety miles north of Kingston, Bartramian Sandpipers (*Bartramia longicauda*) were noted in the fields. I have now traced this bird in Eastern Ontario over a region nearly a hundred miles square.—C. K. CLARKE, M. D., *Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.*

**Two Interesting Records from New Mexico.**—During the fall while collecting about Albuquerque, N. M., two birds new to the fauna of the Territory have come before the writer's notice, accounts of which doubtless are of interest.